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Open for passengers at 9 p. m. and leaves Indianapolis daily at 11:30 p. m., at St. Louis at 7:45 ing. this sleeper leaves St. Louis at 7:45 p. m., arrives at Indianapolis at 3:40 a. m., is placed on the spur track and passengers not disturbed until 7 a. m. This arrangement is especially convenient to Commercial Travelers and Business Men.

The popular Southwestern Limited, with hotel dining and sleeping cars, leaves In-dianapolis daily at 11:40 a. m. and arrives at St. Louis at 7:30 p. m. Arrangements are made by which a special is made up at Indianapolis if this train from the East is over one hour late, so passengers via the Big Four route are assured Western connections particularly advantageous to PACIFIC COAST PASSENGERS

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That always land their customers. They pursue people at all times and into all places and force attention.

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If you are a good business man you know that you ought to advertise your goods in THE JOURNAL, for it requires no argument to convince you that it does reach the people who are able to buy and pay for goods.

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M. M. Cummings's Flour Store Is headquarters for the very best Bread and Pastry Flour, and all popular Cereals, whole Wheat and Glu-ton Flour, Rolled Oats and Wheat, etc., at 62 North Delaware st., opp. Market House. Telephone 703.

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DDING DI OTTO

Best Made. Ask your Grocer

John Y. McKane Nearing the

STRIPES AWAIT HIM

Gates of the Penitentiary. The Famous Democratic Boss of Gravesend Found Guilty of Fraud by a

Brooklyn Jury.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 15.-The jury in the McKane trial filed into the court room this morning, and five minutes later the prisoner appeared in charge of a deputy sheriff. He was surrounded by his counsel and his faithful friends from Gravesend. Mr. Shepard and the counsel for the prose-

cution sat around their tables. Clerk Byrne asked the foreman of the jury if they had agreed upon a verdict. "We have," was the answer.

"What is it?" "Guilty."

The prisoner sat quiet, but his friends were very much affected. The verdict may mean an imprisonment in State prison for two years or ten, at the discretion of the court. McKane is now in the Raymondstreet jail awaiting the sentence, which is to be pronounced upon him on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Only the clemency to which the jury so earnestly recommended him stands between John Y. McKane, the ex-Czar of Gravesend, and a term of incarceration in prison. In view of this the prisoner may receive something less than the full limit of the law. An appeal to the General Term and to the Court of Appeals stand in the way of the execution of the sentence, whatever it may be, but the law-yers who have heard the trial feel confident that these appeals mean merely delay and not reversal.

The offense for which McKane has been

convicted, and for which he was indicted jointly with John Rogers, Morton Morris and John Overall, election inspectors of the First district of Gravesend, was that he 'did counsel, command, induce and produce such inspectors to commit the crime of which they are accused, and did aid and abet them." The issues were joined before Justice Bartlett, in a special court of over and terminer and minor, on Jan. 22 last. Two days were spent in obtaining a jury, and on the 24th the taking of testimony commenced. The prosecution was conducted by special assistant attorney-generals appointed by the Governor as the general public of Kings county and the local public prosecutors requested their appointment. Last fall when it was desired to elect Judge Maynard to the Court of Appeals and Thomas E. Pearsall to the Supreme Court bench and thus make a partisan majerity from the local courts to the highest judicial bench in the State the people, irrespective of party, rose and defeated the project despite the extensive frauds perpetrated in Gravesend. These frauds sulted in eleven indictments against Mc-Kane, the one under consideration being for crimes committed before and during the early portion of election day. The law requires that three copies of each registration list be made and certified to, one of which shall be posted in a conspicuous place and the other two kept so that they shall be accessible to the public for examination or for making copies thereof. Evidence was introduced tending to show that all the efforts to procure copies of these lists for legitimate election purposes were frustrated by McKane, who had, according to testimony given at the trial, issued orders that no copies were to be made except on his written permission, even to causing the arrest of a party of copyists sent down on the Saturday night previous to election day as vagrants and having them committed to the county jail. Mc-Kane was present and ordered the arrests made. On election day, despite an injunction restraining McKane from interfering with them, he succeeded in driving away from the town the watchers appointed on behalf of the opposing candidates. Evidence of these incidents was given at every session of the court from the 24th ult. to Tuesday last, the testimony for the defense being remarkable for the contradictions and frequent confusion of its witnesses. The summing up occupied Tuesday after-

of guilty just before noon to-day. SOUTHERN SAVAGERY.

Georgia Negro Dragged, Beaten, Cut and Left Naked to Die.

noon and Wednesday morning, and yester-

day afternoon, after a long charge, the jury

took the matter, rendering their verdict

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15.-From Ogelthorpe comes a story of such a horrible murder that Governor Northen has doubled the usual reward for the criminal. Robert Collins, a respectable negro, was dragged from home by seven white men, stripped, beaten with a buggy trace, scraped and cut with a blunt knife, and left naked nearly seven hours in a freezing atmosphere. He died just after being

A MAID'S MISTAKE.

Thought She Heard a Burglar, Fired a Pistol and Killed Her Sister.

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 15.-At Bandana, Ballard county, last night, Ida Powell, aged thirty, thought she heard a burglar at the window, and, drawing a pistol from beneath her pillow fired. A cry and fall followed. On investigating Ida found that she had shot and killed her sister Patty. aged thirty-eight, who had risen and gone

to the window for some purpose. White House Cook Book

At Bowen-Merrill's. Perfect copies, 98c. Riley's books (water damaged), 10c, 15c, 25c.

HANGED AT MIDNIGHT

Execution of Murderer Stone in Jeffersonville Prison.

Eight Minutes After Taken from His Cell the Drop Fell, and in Twenty-One Minutes Life Was Extinct.

QUICK, SUCCESSFUL WORK

The Sextuple Slaughterer Died with a Prayer on His Lips.

Spent His Last Day Eating Heartily and Sleeping Without a Pang-Story of His Terrible Crime.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 16.-The hands of the prison clock pointed to exactly eight minutes after midnight when the trap was sprung with a muffled bang and murderer "Bud" Stone, with a prayer on his lips, dropped through the gallows floor. The fall was six feet. The body vibrated for an instant and the shoulders were slightly convulsed, then the form was motionless. The head inclined toward the left shoulder, the knot having been adjusted under the right ear on account of the enormous wen below the left jaw. Physicians quickly approached the form to count the pulse beats. At 12:21 Stone was pronounced dead. The neck was broken by the fall. The large swelling on his neck was cut into by the rope and burst. From it issued blood that soaked the cloth of the black cap. The spectators retired before the body was cut down and placed in the coffin. Stone's last words were spoken to Sheriff Leming, of Daviess county, who was one of the persons on the scaffold. As

he passed he said: "Howdy do, Cap?" The execution was one of the quickest on record and was a success almost beyond expectation. The sound of the midnight bells announcing the beginning of a new day was the knell which summoned James E. Stone to the presence of his Maker. By 11 o'clock the prison office was crowded with those who came to witness the final scene. A third of the number were representatives of newspapers. Promptly at midnight the procession to the gallows was started. The bolts in the locks shot back and the iron gates were opened Just before this the warden had addressed the party and requested that quiet be maintained in the march to the scaffold and during the execution, and particularly in the event of accident. The seconds were counted by the waiting crowd after the warden's announcement. Slowly the party filed in. Not a word was spoken during the march, and the footfalls were deadened by a covering of carpet and sawdust on the

brick floor of the prison corridors. At the scaffold everything was ready. Almost before the spectators had settled themselves in position Stone appeared on the trap, Warden Patten by his left side. Stone's face was turned to the east. He spoke not a word. His eyes roved about for a moment, but did not glance to the uplifted faces below him. Then he threw up his head and turned his eyes heavenward, as if supplicating the Deity. Two guards quickly adjusted the straps around his legs and bound his arms tight to his body. Stone continued to gaze upward. The muscles of his face twitched convulsively, but he gave no other sign of emotion except that his body weaved to and fro slightly. The black cap was pulled over his face. Warden Patten then placed the loop of the noose over his head and adjusted it low on his neck. The trap was sprung at once, and before the spectators were looking

Stone's body will be taken back to Daviess county for burial. So strong is the feeling against the sixfold murderer in the community where the slaughter of the Wrattens occurred that threats have been made to take up the body and burn it if his father insists on burying it in Daviess county soil, Cemetery trustees refused to allow the body buried in ground consecrated to their dead friends and neighbors. The undertaker at Washington who was to take care of the body was so impressed by this in flammatory talk that he refused to carry out the arrangement and got a Jeffersonville undertaker to take charge of the body.

A GLOOMY HOUR.

Minister Arrived at 11 O'Clock to Prepare the Doomed Man.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15 .- Murderer Stone tried his new suit of clothing just before supper. After supper, which he seemed to enjoy immensely, he immediately took to his bed and sank into a profound sleep. If his slumber was not sound and dreamless he gave no sign to the death watch. At 9:15 o'clock he opened his eyes, turned over and looked at guard Clark for a moment, but he did not speak. In a few minutes his eyes again closed and his heavy breathing indicated that sleep had again claimed his senses. Cyrus Brown, the Columbus wife murderer, who is sentenced to hang in April, has occupied a cell just above Stone's. To-night Brown was removed to another part of the prison order that he may have no personal knowledge of the execution. To-morrow he will take the cell Stone vacated and remain there until he is hanged, unless should be repreived. District be repreived. Burke, United States Marshal Hawkins and several sheriffs were here to witness the execution. At 11 o'clock the ministers, Rev. Charles R. Tinsley, of the M. E. Church, and W. H. McCane, of the Christian Church, arrived, and were escorted to the murderer's cell at once. Stone was yet asleep and had to be waked by the guard to prepare for his spiritual ad visers' visit. A few moments later the undertakers reached the prison with the coffin, which was taken to the scene of the execution. The casket was concealed from view by a drab-colored covering of The time until 12 o'clock was gloomy hour within the prison and all spoke in subdued voices.

HIS LAST DAY.

Stone Was Sure of Going Straight to the Heavenly City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15 .-Stone's last night on earth was passed in deep slumber. As one of the guards expressed it. "he slept like a log all night." His appetite never failed him. His food was furnished from the guards' table. Yesterday he asked for baked potatoes in addition to his usual bill of fare. He talked little and there was nothing in his deportment during the hours of the last day to indicate that he realized the near presence of death. To his spiritual adviser he said he was perfectly resigned to death and was firm in the faith that he would meet in heaven his daughter, who recently died. He was sure his great sin had been forgiven. Dr. Strouse, the prison chaplain, by Stone's request, would have attended him at execution, but ment was frustrated by the chaplain's sudden death. Stone thereupon

sonville, be chosen. Stone was a member of the Methodist Church at his home in Daviess county. In revival seasons he was something of a shouter, but ordinarily religion did not cut much figure in his daily life.

The gallows was the same prepared several years ago. It was built of wood and eral years ago. It was built of wood and stood at the north end of one of the cell houses. It was eight by twelve feet and some twenty feet high, divided into two stories. The trap was located in the floor of the upper room and was two feet and five inches square. The bolt was so arranged that with a slight pressure of the foot the supporting bolt could be shot from its place. This released the trap and Stone's body plunged through the opening into the room beolw. The drop was six feet. The rope was a three-quarter-inch hempen cord, and had been suspended in its place for several days. The noose was tied by Warden Patten, who in person adjusted it about Stone's neck and pressed the trigger which sprung the trap. Two sides of the gallows were arranged with swinging doors, which swung open to afford an unobstructed view to the few people who were obstructed view to the few people who were permitted to witness the execution. These consisted of the guards, prison officials, representatives of the newspapers and the ten persons selected by Stone.

Stone spent half of the afternoon in the company of Rev. Charles R. Tinsley, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. W. H. McCane, of the Christian Church The time was

of the Christian Church. The time was passed in reading the Scriptures, praying and other devotional exercises and conver-sation on religious matters. Stone read the Bible himself and seemed to get a great deal of consolation from this passage from St. John: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that who-soever believeth in Him should not per-ish, but have everlasting life."

Stone stated that he was satisfied with his prospects for the life beyond the grave, that he had sinned, but had been forgiven and would be saved. He stated that he had no fear of death and would go bravely to the scaffold. Said he: "I am guilty and deserve death, but I am not afraid to die."

Warden Patten read the death warrant Warden Patten read the death warrant to Stone during the afternoon. Stone heard it without show of emotion. He only said: "It is no more than I deserve." The warden then informed Stone that the execution would take place about fifteen minutes after midnight.
"I am ready," replied the murderer, "and am willing to go now."

After the ministers had left Stone began
the work of writing a last letter to his

At 4 o'clock attorney John H. Spencer held a final interview with the condemned frequently gave way to tears and hysterical outbreaks. Mr. Spencer showed Stone the telegram just received from Governor Matthews, in which the Governor said he would not interfere under any circumstances. Stone exhibited no surprise at the

"I know that I will be gone before morn-

ing," he said between tears and sobs, "and I wouldn't care if it wasn't for leaving my wife and children. I have told the whole truth about the matter and that is all I can do. I hope my father will not believe that I died with a lie on my lips. By the hope have to meet my dead girl in heaven, I have told the truth.' The prisoner was shaved and given a bath in the morning, and in the afternoon his measure was taken for a suit of clothing. This suit he was to wear on the gallows. The post-mortem will be held at Washington to-morrow. It will then be taken to Stone's father's farm for burial. In the prison record Stone's personal description appears as follows: Occupation, farmer; age, forty-two years; height, five feet, eight and one-half inches; weight, 150 pounds; complexion, light; eyes, blue; hair, brown; nativity, Indiana; habits, temper-

of four children. For his last supper on earth, Stone ordered beefsteak and pork, eggs, hominy, biscuit, five baked potatoes and some sweet

ate; can read and write; married; father

To all those who have seen him this afternoon he was especially emphatic in his declaration that he was alone in the dreadful work of butchering the Wratten By Stone's request, Col. Steve Belding and C. G. Sefrit, Washington newspaper men, were permitted to see him late yes terday afternoon. Rising to his feet and lifting his right hand in a dramatic gesture he said vehemently: "I want you men to say that on the

scaffold I solemnly declare that I had no help in this killing. I was alone and unaided, as God is my witness. I cannot explain the circumstances that caused such strong suspicion against other men, but mey are innocent. I know that I am going to die in a few hours, and I maintain before high heaven that I alone am guilty." Stone then accepted a cigar, lighted if and smoked it with apparent relish.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Details of the Sextuple Murder, and

How Stone Was Caught.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Feb. 16 .- The crime for which the slaughterer, "Bud" Stone, swung from the gallows in the southern prison makes a story with details bloody and revolting. In the middle of the forenoon of Sept. 19 last a horseman rode down the main street of Washington, Ind., and, halting near a number of men, stated that six persons, comprising the family of Denson Wratten, had been foully murdered at their home, ten miles east of the city, and

that there were no clews to the murderer. The city was shocked as never before. Sheriff Leming telegraphed to Seymour for Carter's bloodhounds, and the dogs arrived next morning and were put on the trail. In the meanwhile thousands of persons hurried to the scene of the tragedy. The horseman who carried the news to Washington was James E. Stone, a neighbor of the Wrattans, who had gone to the house early in the morning, accompanied by his little boy, to see Denson Wrattan, who had been very ill with typhoid fever. When they got there they discovered the ruin that had been wrought, and, after surveying the premises, the alarm was given to several neighbors, and Stone was dispatched to the county seat for the officers. Those first visiting the scene found a shocking spectacle. In the back door lay the body of Ada Wratten, Denson Wratten's wife, mutilated in a horrible manner. In an adjoining room was the body of Mr. Wratten lying on the bed, with his hands crossed on his breast and a depression in the forehead as if made with the pole of a hatchet. His body was rigid in death. His face was also horribly lacerated. Near a little cradle lay the body of the baby, Henry, aged three years, the head of the infant bearing a cut six inches in length. On a small couch in the same room lay Ethel Wratten, aged eleven. In her forehead was a depression similar to the wound on her her father's head. Examination showed the girl to be in a comatose condition. Between the couch and the father's bed the mangled body of Stella Wratten, aged nine, lay. The most revolting scene was in the room that had been the apartment of Den-son Wratten's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wratten. She was hacked almost beyond recognition. Both arms were cut off. The face was cut in shreds and the breast horribly mutilated. Her body was soaked in

blood, the carpet, bedding, curtains and furniture spattered with gore. CRUEL DEATH OF ETHEL. Neighbors took up little Ethel at once and every possible effort was made to nurse her back to consciousness, as the only hope of clearing up the inscrutable mystery lay in the possibility of her regaining her senses. Her skull was trepanned, and there was some evidence on the third day that she might revive, at least, long enough to tell the story of the shocking murders, but suddenly the child died. Since his sentence to hang, the cold-blooded murderer admits that he gained permission to watch at the bedside of the little girl, and when no one was around he deliberately smothered her, and thus closed forever, he thought, a chance of his being detected as the crimi-

The bodies of all six victims were prepared for burial and were laid in the little country churchyard side by side. During the preparation no one took a deeper interest than this man "Bud" Stone who had ridden to town with the report of their untimely deaths. On the day of the funeral he assisted in bearing the remains to the grave, and, when tears were dimming hundreds of eyes, he wept with the rest. All this time the officers were scouring the country for a clew to the murderer. It was supposed that several were implicated, and suspicion was fastened first on one and then the other. Stone also assisted in the search with great energy. The bloodhounds when started on the trail led straight up to his

had reason to believe her husband knew something about the crime, and it was through her that he was finally caught. She knew he arose on the night of the murder and went to the yard. Once she heard him address some one, and when asked who it was he said it was the dog. She recalled the fact that he immediately complained of an aching tooth, and that he left the house, saying he would go to Glendale, near by, and have his tooth pulled. Three hours afterward he returned home wearing a bloody shirt. He said his tooth had bled on it. While she was getting breakfast he washed his bloody shirt at the spring. Mrs. Stone related these facts to a friend, who

TRAPPED BY HIS WIFE. The grand jury summoned Mrs. Stone, and she furnished the key to the situation that led to the clearing up of the great mystery, and "Bud" Stone was soon under arrest When arraigned Stone was induced to make a clean breast of the affair. In doing so he maliciously, and it is believed wrongly, implicated Alonzo Williams, Grandison Cosby, William Kays, Martin Yarbrough, "Gip" Clark and John White. The men were all arrested and taken to Jeffersonville to escape the fury of an en-

raged public.

The affair looked blue for Kays and Williams, for the hounds, after passing by Stone's house, had gone to the home of Williams, sniffed at the knob of a door and had taken up the trail across the river to Dubles county where Kays lived But Dubois county, where Kays lived. But after leaving the river a mile the dogs were balked. A woman had seen a man answering Kays's description get in a wagon at the spot the dogs stopped about daylight on the morning of the murder. And Kays had been in Daviess county in the neighborhood of the crime the day before. Two of the other men could prove their whereabouts, and the others were, by force of circumstances, thrown under a cloud. The night of the arrests a mob from Washington rode sixteen miles to meet the officers and lynch the prisoners, but they were spirited away to Jefferson-

When excitement was the highest Stone made another confession, in which he exonerated the others and laid the blame all on himself. He said his motive was to get a considerable amount of money the old woman had saved out of her pension. She was believed to have had about \$2,000 laid by, but \$625 was all that was found on the morning of the murder. Stone says he did not find a cent, but this is not believed. The money found in the house was sewed in the old lady's dress

and secreted in a drawer. In his second confession Stone related in a graphic manner how he massacred the Wratten family. Leaving his home about 10 o'clock on the fatal night he armed himself with a corn knife made of an old scythe blade, together with a cooper's adz. The adz he carried on his suspender, al lowing the handle-a short one-to run down his leg. When he got to the home of his sick neighbor, he peered through the window and noticed Mrs. Ada Wratten give her husband a dose of medicine. The father was so feeble he could not get it himself. About the room the children were sleeping. Nerving himself for the awful work. Stone approached the back door and knocked. Young Mrs. Wratten responded, and when she opened the door he asked her if she had anything that would be good for the toothache. She said she had a "pain killer," and turned to get it. When she returned with the medicine Stone struck her point blank in the face with the corn knife, and as the woman screamed he rained blows with the deadly weapon on her face and neck, felling her to the floor. Leaping over her body he rushed to the room in which the sick man and his children lay. Ethel rose on her elbow and

"Bud Stone, what are you doing here?" Grasping the adz he dealt her a blow on the forehead that crushed her skull, and turning to his neighbor, who had opened his eyes dreamly, aroused in his weakness at the unusual noise, he embedded the pole of the adz in his brain. He then dropped the adz and almost severed Wratten's head with several vicious blows. The baby was next attacked. Pulling it from its cradle he dispatched it with one blow across the back side of its head, cleaving the skull. His bloody work well begun, the fiend leaped at Stella, who had tried to escape, and she was soon writhing in her blood on

STRUGGLE WITH THE MURDERER. He then tried the door leading to the room of the old lady. It had been made fast by her on hearing the struggle in her son's bed room. Stone then rushed from the house, and bursting open a window, opening out on a porch, he stepped through. The old woman met him and a terrible fight ensued in the dark. Stone showered blows on the grandmother, cutting off both arms at the wrists as she attempted to protect herself. She finally fell out of weakness and loss of blood, when Stone easily fin-

Striking a light, Stone beheld his ghastly

work, and while he had intended searching for the money that had led him to the slaughter, he says his heart failed him, and he retreated through the window. When again on the ouside he thought he might not have completed him work-that some of his victims might yet be living. He then entered the slaughter pen and found Denson Wratten moving his head back and forth. Flying at him, a blow was dealt across the forehead, and a quiver told him his work was complete. Ethel, who afterward partially revived, lay as rigid as if every spark of life had fled, and, feeling that the crime, so far as human knowledge of it was concerned, had been covered up, he again secured his adz, and after throwing the flickering lamp through the window into the yard, he left the scene. Passing a woods pasture he hid the bloody knife and adz under a log and covered them with leaves. He then went to his home, getting there about 2 o'clock Stone was arrested as before stated, and on the last day of the October term of court he was tried for the murder of Ada Wratten. He entered a plea of guilty, and asked the court to be as lenient with him as possible. The jury returned a verdict in three minutes. Sentence was at once pronounced and the date of the execution fixed at Feb. 16. Stone was forty years old, weighed 130 pounds, was a farmer and a religious fanatic. He brought into the world four children, one of whom died since the mur-

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

der. The others, mere babies, with their

mother, survive him.

Melville E. Stone Re-Elected General Manager-New Executive Committee.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 .- At a meeting of the board of directors of the Associated Press to-day Victor F. Lawson was elected president; Horace White, of the New York Evening Post, first vice president; A. H. Belo, of the Galveston News and Dallas News, second vice president; Melville E. Stone, secretary and general manager; Charles S. Diehl, assistant secretary and assistant general manager; George Schneider, treasurer. The executive committee. is Victor F. Lawson, of the Chicago News and Record; S. S. Carvalho, of the New York World; B. F. Noyes, of the Washington Star; Charles W. Knapp, of the St. Louis Republic; Col. Frederick Driscoll, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

In the report of the Associated Press meeting sent out last night the subscription of Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World, for \$25,000, and that of the Buffalo Express for \$5,000 to the guarantee fund were accidentally omitted. The following cable dispatch was received from Herbert De Reuter, of London, this morning: "Heartiest congratulations on brilliant, well-deserved success. Reuter's agency is profoundly gratified at the splendid triumph of its friends and allies." Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, in reply to the cablegram sent him at Beaulieu, France, said: Thanks for remembrance and warm regards to the hundred and one representative men who have made so brilliant success in re-establishing the principles of self-rule,

Joe Goddard Defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 .- Advices from Melbourne, Australia, say that on Jan. 1 a vicious fight between Joe Goddard and Harry Laing took place in the Melbourne Athletic Club. Laing was declared victor in the twelfth round. Goddard was not in good condition.

Obituary. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.-A. C. Dix-

equality and co-operation.

on, late of Jacksonville, Ill., formerly a prominent Democratic politician and once United States marshal for the Southern district of Illinois, died to-day at St. John's Hospital of consumption, aged seventynine years.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. "I occasionally use, when my condition

Judge Caldwell Discusses the Union Pacific Wage Schedule.

And Tells Mr. Thurston to Give the Mer. Sixty Days' Notice Before Reducing Their Salaries.

DUNDY SURPRISED

He Says His Order Holds Good Until Reversed in Court.

Caldwell's Alleged Instructions of No Legal Effect-Appeal of Employes of the Northern Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15 .- Attorneys Thurston and Corwin, who came here to endeaver -secure an order harmonizing the contradictory opinions of Judge Bundy, of Omaha, and Judge Hallett, of Denver, have met with a surprise at the hands of Circuit Judge Caldwell. In an informal talk with Judge Caldwell to secure a date for a hearing, Mr. Thurston gave a resume of the existing state of affairs, reciting what the courts, as well as the receivers, had done, devoting himself more especially to the annulling by the receivers of the wage schedule and their order placing a new and reduced one in effect in March, together with the order of Judge Dundy recognizing the propriety of such action and the action by Judge Hallett, in effect, contrary to that order. Mr. Thurston said that the failure of Judge Hallet to make any order on the subject was held as a refusal to indorse the idea that the receivers have the power to adopt new schedules, and it was this apparent clash of judicial opinion that was creating discontent along the line and making the situation almost threatening.

After some desultory talk Judge Caldwell said to Mr. Thurston that the receivers had taken advantage of the men behind their backs. "Go back to Omaha and revoke that order," the Judge said. "Then I will take your case. Prepare and advertise your schedule and give the men notice, and I think that sixty days might not be unreasonable. I will come to Omaha and hold a conference with your receivers and the representatives of the labor societies, and we will see if we cannot agree on a schedule that will be just to the employes and will be such as the receivers can afford to pay." Mr. Thurston called the attention of

Judge Caldwell to the contradictory orders issued by Judges Dundy and Hallet as to the traffic contract between the Union Pacific and the Gulf branch of that system. Judge Dundy had directed the receivers to disregard that contract and Judge Hallet said that it must be respected. This contract obligated the Union Pacific to "put for the bonded indebtedness of the Gulf branch nearly a million a year, and the receivers thought prudent business management required that they be relieved of that drain. As matters now were the receivers stood a certainty of being in contempt in one jurisdiction or the other. Judge Caldwell said that he would consult with Judge Sanborn as to whether they had jurisdiction, and reply later.

A dispatch from Omaha says: The employes of the Union Pacific are jubilant over what they term the victory gained in St. Louis by Judge Caldwell ordering Mr. Thurston to revoke the new wage schedule order. They have been confident all along that Judge Caldwell would not sustain the order of Judge Dundy. The Caldwell order is declared to be the greatest victory in recent years for organized labor, and has demonstrated that a legal department will be a necessary adjunct to all labor organizations in the future.

A dispatch from Denver says: J. N. Corbin, secretary of the Union Pacific Employes' Association, and editor of the Employes' Magazine, says the action of Judgs Caldwell is no surprise, as the Judge has expressed himself in this line before. Mr. Corbin says: "The action of the Union Pacific employes relating to going into court is the opening for the proper settlement of difficulties between corporations engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. If employes can be brought into court as organized bodies they can come in as plaintiffs. The corporations, in their efforts to crush organizations of employes, have established the precedent, and it is one that works both ways."

Judge Dundy Interviewed

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15 .- Judge Dundy was seen this evening. He said with reference to dispatches from St. Louis detailing the conversation between Judge Caldwell and General Solicitor Thurston, in which the latter was told to revoke the order recently made by the Union Pacific receivers touching the matter of employes' wages; "The impression that Judge Caldwell had overruled the orders of this court is wrong. The wages question has not been brought before Judge Caldwell, and his somewhat peremptory order to Mr. Thurston does not in the least affect the status quo of the wages question. My order still stands, and will stand until it is reversed. The whole situation can be expressed in a few brief sentences. The receivers made an order reducing wages on certain schedules. They brought the order to me and I approved it. There was nothing in my approval of the order to prevent the receivers from restoring their old wages if they saw fit to to so. They can do so now if they choose. Judge Caldwell's action is unusual in this; that in a private conversation with the general solicitor of the Union Pacific he orders the receivers to restore the old rates. He does not make the order in the shape of a decision announced from the bench. As it is, all that Judge Caldwell has done is to order the receivers to temporarily restore the old wages pending a settlement. His order places no new aspect upon the situation, as far as the court is concerned. Of course, I cannot tell what the receivers will do in the matter." "Suppose the receivers do not consider Judge Caldwell's decision to-day mandatory and leave the wages where they are under the schedule approved by yourself. Will the employes have the right to strike?" "Why, certainly," replied Judge Dundy, "they have the right to strike in the sense

contrary notwithstanding." TO MODIFY THE INJUNCTION.

that they have the right to quit work and go home. But if they attempt-well, if

they attempt to raise a row-they will find

the orders of the court very much in force, to-day's order of Judge Caldwell to the

Application of Employes of the Northern Pacific Railway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15 .- An application was made in the United States Court here this afternoon by the employes of the Northern Pacific road through their union leader for a modification of the famous injunction issued by Judge Jenkins restraining the men from leaving the employ of the road, as such an action would hinder the operation of the road and thus prevent the men from striking. Judge Jenkins has set Feb. 23 as the date for the hearing of the motion, which is made in behalf of Arthur as grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, E. P. Sargent as chief fireman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, E. E. Clark as grand chief of the conductors, D. G. Ramsey as chief of the Telegraphers' National Association, S. E. Wilkinson as grand chief of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and John Wilson as grand chief of the Switchmen's National Benefit Association. These organizations and officers state in the motion that they represent such employes of the Northern Pacific only as belong to the organizations named. The federation of employes of the Northern Pacific railroad is not a Riley's books (water damaged), 10c, 15c, 25c.
Thousands of books (smoked) at one-fourth price.

Riley's books (water damaged), 10c, 15c, 25c.
Thousands of books (smoked) at one-fourth price.

Is sudden death. Stone thereupon door and attacked him furiously, but this did not disturb him, the dogs were pulled with good effect.

Of the Wall-street M. E. Church, of Jeffer- off and Stone was not suspected. His wife